

Caledonian

No. 9388.

EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1781.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

Subscribers to the Edinburgh Circulating Library,

THIS DAY ARRIVED.

HARRINGTON on the Principles of Animal and Vegetable Life.

Gibson's Account of Christianity considered by Milner.

Clark's Answer to Shaw on the Authority of Ossian's Poems.

Mason's English Garden, a Poem, complete in Four Parts.

Genuine Memoirs of an unfortunate Caledonian in England.

Bevy of Beauties, a Collection of Sennets.

Ear-Wig, or an Old Woman's Observations on the Paintings at last Exhibition.

Dalton's Remarks on Prints.

Jones's Inquiry into the State of Medicine.

In a few days will be published,

In 2 large vols. £100, price 4s. stitched, or 5s. bound in calf.

A New Edition, being the 4th, with many Alterations and Additions.

T H E C H A R M E R,

A COLLECTION OF SONGS.

Among which are a great number of valuable originals, and others that were never before printed in a song-book.

SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

THE First Meeting of the EIGHTEENTH SESSION of the SPECULATIVE SOCIETY is to be held at their Hall in the College of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 13th of November next, at six o'clock in the evening.

A Furnished House near Edinburgh.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, for such time as can be agreed upon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next.

That LARGE HOUSE in the CITADEL of LEITH, consisting of 13 rooms, besides two rooms in the attic floor, all fitted up in the modern taste. The dining-room is 22 by 14, and the drawing-room 31 by 18; and the other rooms in good proportion. And there is a very large kitchen, with each-house, and table for four hours, and every other accommodation for a large family.—There is at the back of the house a piece of ground laid out in walks and shrubbery. The house is most agreeably situated close by the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the Firth of Forth.

N. B. The house will be let either in whole, or in two separate lodgings, and may be taken in lease, and from one to seven acres of ground, including a very good garden contiguous to the house, may be had along with it.

The house may be seen any day betwixt twelve and two o'clock; and for particulars, enquire of the proprietor, John Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of JOHN PRINGLE of Crichton, and ROBERT RUTHERFORD of Fairnac.

THE Creditors are desired, without delay, to lodge in the hands of Alexander Ferguson accountant in Edinburgh, or Hugh Bremer his clerk, their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, specifying the particular sums relating to them, the annual rents due, and the payments (if any) made, that the Trustee may be enabled to draw up a correct state of the debts, a scheme of division of the prices of the lands now sold, and of the other funds collected for their payment.

As this division will be final, the creditors must blame themselves, if they neglect to produce, and so are omitted.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES DUNLOP late Merchant in Glasgow.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of Mr Dunlop have resolved, with the approbation of the Commissioners, to divide among the said creditors, at Whitsunday next, the whole funds recovered since making the first dividend in November 1772: And they intimate to those who have not received the first dividend, if there are any, that if they do not prove their debts, and lodge their claims in the hands of Claud Marshall writer in Glasgow, agent for the Trustees, between and Candlemas next, they will be excluded from both dividends, as the Trustees will make a final division of the whole funds remaining in their hands.

Glasgow, 29th August 1781.

Alexander Speirs,
Andrew Blackburn.
Andrew Sym.

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d January 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kinardine, and theirisdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 11 d. Sterling of money, 28 holls 1 farlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present sublet for 20l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improvable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marl in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within six miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marl have been lately disovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick, or George McQueen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 16 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbaron, out of which there are fees-dues payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COX-EYHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tackman.

IV. A TIMBER YARD upon the Sands of Leith, inclosed with a stone dyke, and houses and shades thereto belonging, leased by Mr Wordie from the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russel accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Graine clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progress of rents and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

STATE LOTTERY, 1781.

THE TICKETS, and Shares of Tickets, are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HAZARD and CO. Stockbrokers,

At their State-Lottery Office, No. 93, under the Royal Exchange, London.—*and no where else on their account.*

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept, and Tickets and Shares registered at sixpence per number.

Note. In the last and preceding lotteries, the following capital prizes were sold and shared at this Office, viz. three 10,000l. and two 10,000l.

T H E S C H E M E.

No. of	Value of	Total	L. 460,000
Prizes.	of each.	Value.	
2	l. 20,000	40,000	First drawn ticket for the first six days, 500l. each, 3000
3	10,000	30,000	First drawn ticket for the next six days, 1000l. each, 6000
8	5,000	40,000	First drawn ticket for the 13th and 14th days, 1000l. each, 4000
16	3,000	48,000	First drawn ticket for the 15th and 16th days, 500l. each, 4000
30	500	15,000	First drawn ticket for the 18th and 19th days, 500l. each, 4000
100	100	10,000	First drawn ticket for the 20th and 21st days, 500l. each, 4000
300	50	15,000	First drawn ticket for the 22nd and 23rd days, 500l. each, 4000
15,500	20	310,000	The last drawn ticket, 1000

16,022 Prizes L. 460,000

31,979 Blanks 48,000 Tickets, L. 480,000

Not two blanks to a prize.—The prizes to be paid without deduction.

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES:

Half,	L. 7 8 0	Eighth,	L. 1 18 0
Fourth,	3 15 0	Sixteenth,	0 19 6

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament, and also with the Crown, and round it *H. 1781. Lottery Office.*

Money for the prizes will be paid at this office as soon as drawn. Letters (post paid) duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Begins drawing the 23rd of November.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

Note. No bills can be taken, unless at sight, or a short date.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CANONGATE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 24th of November, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LODGING, or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey from the street of Jack's Land, nearly opposite to the head of St John's Street, Canongate, together with the garret and cellar thereto belonging, as lately possessed by Mr Henry Home, writer to the signet, at the yearly rent of 48 l. Sterling.

The premises are insured by the Friendly Society against fire, to the benefit of which the purchaser shall have right; and, for the encouragement of bidders, the whole will be exposed at the price of 180 l. Sterling.

The house will be seen at any time, by calling for the key at the shop of Mr John Campbell, at the head of the entry to the subjects; and the title-deeds are in the possession of Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars, and is empowered to sell by private bargain before the roup.

N. B. If the house is not sold it will be let, to be entered to immediately.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT LIVING PERSONS.

HYACINTH DE MAGELLAN, one of the disciples of Dr Priestley, and who has invented an Eudiometer for measuring the degree of salubrity of atmospheric air, as well as an astronomical clock, and a quadrant, was born at Oporto, about 58 years ago. In the tyrannical administration of the Marquis de Pombal, he was connected with an ingenious man of that city who was thrown into prison. Magellan, as he walked the street, was told of his friend's fate, and knowing that it was an universal rule with the minister to imprison every man who had ever been in correspondence with any person he seized, and the unhappy innocent having letters of his in his possession, immediately went home, put up what money and valuables he had by him, and, without the delay of an instant, set off for Spain. So sudden a departure having at once involved him in poverty, he was forced to travel on foot; he escaped, and entering Spain, walked to Madrid; his story there, and an accident of meeting with a person who had known him respectably situated at Oporto, and also knew, which is certainly fact, that he was lineally descended from Ferdinand Magellan, whose name as a Circumnavigator will go down to the latest posterity—procured him friends there, where he resided long enough to learn the Spanish language. There was however an inquisitive spirit in Magellan's genius that did not suit the ignorance of the Spaniards, nor the mediocrities of his situation amongst them; so that after about a year and a half residence, he left Spain! Still very poor, he walked to Marseilles in France, where he stayed long enough upon his recommendations, and his unremitting industry in teaching Latin and Portuguese, to write to Paris, but the answer not being to his mind, he changed the intention he had formed of going to that capital, and turned aside for Italy. He was at Turin a short time, but finding no employment, he passed successively through Lombardy to Rome, where his letters procured him some attention; and the Portuguese Minister being remarkably humane in giving no disturbance, nor spreading ill reports of any of the refugees from his country, knowing probably the diabolical tyranny of the man who had driven them from home, he lived two years at Rome, making excursions both to Florence and Naples. At Rome, our very ingenious adventurer taught natural philosophy, and mechanics, as well as the Latin and Portuguese languages, and he not only added a deep knowledge of the Italian to his stock, which language he has ever since spoken, better than any other, but he was indefatigable in studying those arts and sciences, by which he hoped to support himself in future.

He had always an inclination to natural philosophy; he had the elements of astronomy, and bees at Oporto esteemed much the best scientific mechanic in the place.

Still, however, he found his situation unpleasant, and his

earnings not more than enough to support an habitual abstinence, and regularity of life, leaving nothing against a rainy day.

He left Italy, and determined to endeavour establishing himself at Paris; he went by Geneva, and staid there long enough to make himself a master of all they knew in watchmaking; and his mechanical abilities were very near fixing him there; for a master watch-maker, to whom he suggested a simplicity to give to one of the movements, made him an offer of his house and table for as long as he liked to stay; but Magellan, eager for a greater theatre, went to Paris, where, however, he did not find the liberality, employment, and support that he hoped for, and therefore repented more than once that he had left Italy, and that he did not content himself with Geneva.

He got introduced to D'Alembert, who shewed him many civilities on finding that he was an inconsiderable mathematician;

and a memoir he wrote in Italian upon the mechanic arts, gained him an enrolment as a foreign corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences; but still his support was so moderate, that he determined for London, but was advised to stay long enough at Paris for acquiring the French tongue;

which would be so useful to him in England. He had now laid in such a stock of useful knowledge, spoke so many languages, and had established a correspondence with so many places in Europe, that he could with his great abilities scarcely fail of support at London: he brought very good recommendations from Madrid, Rome, and Paris, and was at once well received;

but finding that masters of languages swarmed at London, he followed the bent of his genius, and went fully into practical mechanics; connected himself with mathematical instrument makers, suggested improvements, wrought them with his own hands at his lodgings, and also directed their workmen;

he at the same time bought all sorts of mechanical objects, upon commission, to send abroad; a busines trifling at first, but which he has since carried to a very considerable height.

He has been in England twelve or fourteen years, a period of entire success: he has invented a very simple astronomical clock, an octagon, a quadrant, an endiometer, &c. has been made under his own direction, and found a sale for them amongst all the academies, crowned heads, and courts of Europe;

and is at this time perhaps the most considerable and extensive chain of connection between the learned of the whole world.

His correspondence upon all scientific subjects is beyond that of any other man; and as he is almost regularly employed by the King of Prussia, the Emperor, and several Electors in Germany; by the Empress of Russia, by the Kings of France and Spain, and by innumerable nobility with whom he has been acquainted in their travels to England, it may be supposed that his fortune is easy.

He was received a Fellow of the Royal Society, notwithstanding the opposition of Nevil Madelain, who suggested that he was a Jesuit. The members knew that he was a man of universal science, and therefore cared not whether the idea was true, or false.

The great leading features of his mind are inquisitiveness, invention, and a superiority to all vulgar prejudices: he is laborious, patient, abstemious, and frugal; fraught with a most extensive knowledge, which he knows how to adapt to all sorts of useful purposes.

He has been unsuccessful in his

not stopped, it can have no other consequences than the total sin and loss of our dear country, if God, in his mercy, doth not prevent it; and that it behoves us, by every possible means, to hinder and punish it as it deserves. — For these reasons we renew whatever hath been decreed formerly, and lately by the proclamation of their Noble Mightinesses, of the 4th of last June, not only in regard to the punishment by fines, but also by bodily correction at discretion, according to the exigency of the case, against the offenders, therein mentioned; to discover the author or authors, distributor or distributors of such a dangerous libel as that above-mentioned; and that they may be punished as an example to others, according as such a heavy crime tends to the ruin of the country, we have thought fit to promise, by these presents, a reward of *one hundred pounds* (1400 florins) to that who shall discover or denounce to justice the author or authors, distributor or distributors thereof, so that they may be lawfully convicted and punished, keeping secret the name of the informer, if required so to do.

" We moreover order all officers and judges of this city, the cities and country of this province, to use all their possible diligence and duty, without any negligence, dissimulation, or connivance, to discover and seize the said malefactor or malefactors, and proceed, or cause to be proceeded against them, properly, as delictious, and perpetrators of the public peace, capable of overturning the foundations of the government of these provinces, and the sovereignty of the Lords the States of the respective provinces, and as the most dangerous enemies of the country.

" And, that no person may plead ignorance of these presents, we order they shall be made public, and stuck up wherever it may be necessary.

" Done at Utrecht the 3d day of October 1781.

J. TAETS VAN AMERONGEN.
(And lower down)
By command of the said Lords Deputies,
(Signed) C. A. VOS."

From the London Papers, Oct. 25.

L O N D O N .

Government are in great apprehensions for St Augustine, the capital of East Florida. The force of the Spaniards, since the reduction of Pensacola, is known to be decidedly superior to ours; and a private letter has been received by an eminent house in the city, stating, that they had actually begun to invest it, on the 18th of August. This circumstance, however, weakens the force of that authority, than in the last dispatches received from Charlestown, which were brought down as late as to the 2d of September, a period of near three weeks after the supposed time of their laying; commenced the attack, no mention whatever is made of such an event taking place; there is still reason to hope, therefore, that this has not been the case, but the importance of the place makes the ministers anxious, under any probability of danger with respect to it.

Government entertain the strongest apprehension, that the Jamaica packet has been also either lost or taken. Several advices have been received by different houses in the city, since the failed, and no accounts whatever have been heard concerning her. She is called the *Comet*, and sailed from Jamaica the 2d of August. It is supposed, that the late Governor of Jamaica, Major-General Dalling, had taken his passage in this packet, and his friends are extremely anxious for his safety.

Several Councils have been held, within the course of the last ten days, by the Cabinet Ministers, assembled in Cleveland-row, on the subject of the vast preparations which are now making at Brest, Toulon, and the other ports of France, supposed to be intended for the service of the West-Indies the ensuing campaign. The result of their deliberations has been, a determination to lay the whole of the information they have received upon this subject before Parliament, on its first meeting, and to move for an immediate vote of supplies, adequate to the apparent magnitude of the emergency, to enable them to dispatch a very great force to that quarter with the greatest expedition. The supply necessary to be raised on this occasion, added to what will be wanting for the other services of the ensuing year, in America, &c. have altogether been estimated in the cabinet at the immense sum of 30,000,000.

It is said about Buckingham House, that his Majesty expects, by the first packet from Digby, the Journals of Prince William from England to America; and that according to his execution and remarks in these, which are to be examined by Lord Sandwich, as was stipulated when the Prince set off, he is to be instantly promoted, provided Digby vouches for his behaviour, and that the Journals be the Prince's own compilation.

This morning all the younger branches of the Royal Family, that do not appear in the Drawing Room, were removed from the Queen's Palace to apartments at St James's, to receive the compliments of the nobility, on account of it being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the Throne.

It is somewhat remarkable, that George III. King of Great Britain, and Frederick III. King of Prussia, are both grandsons of British monarchs, the former being grandson of George II. and the latter a grandson of George I.

As it is known, Admiral Digby was on the coast of America when Captain Duncan left New-York, there is no doubt but that soon after he sailed the Admiral joined Graves, and that something important between the two contending fleets must have happened since, which we may expect to hear of hourly.

If Admiral Graves goes to Jamaica, and Admiral Digby remains in North America, it is to be hoped that Sir Samuel Hood, with Admiral Drake, will have a sufficient force to contend with Mons. de Grasse; and, if they are so fortunate to fall in with him, on nearly equal terms, all who know the abilities of Sir Samuel Hood, will readily prognosticate the most favourable consequences to this country.

The Minorca expedition is said, in the above letter, not to be at all approved of by the mercantile part of the people of Spain, who apprehend it will be as expensive and tedious as the siege of Gibraltar. Don Felix Borges, a relation of the General of that name, and who had been infinitely serviceable to Government, has retired from the Court in the greatest disgrace.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Ostend, and who was at Amsterdam the 5th of this month, we learn, that for the future all the Dutch homeward and outward-bound trade will sail under the protection of neutral flags, which is said in Holland to be done in consequence of a private article with the powers in the aged neutrality, who are to assist the States with a loan of their ships, till they can rear a navy to defend

themselves. This mode of conduct will, no doubt, cause many private councils, the result of which must be, that we must either declare war against them all, or we shall be able to do very little to distress the trade of Holland.

The East India Company expect thirteen more ships home before Christmas.

There was no news this day at Lloyd's, or any of the public offices, of the sailing of the Jamaica fleet; the reports lately raised are merely conjectural.

It is imagined the Jamaica fleet cannot be far distant, as it is thought they certainly would sail in time to arrive here before the severe weather comes on, which generally begins early in the month of November, and lasts for two months.

As Mons. de Grasse's plan was to return to the West-Indies by the middle of October, and to convoy the French trade to Europe, we cannot suppose that Lord Cornwallis would remain long unassisted from New-York, or that the junction of the troops from the French fleet with those of the Marquis de la Fayette could effect any thing of importance before Admiral Graves's fleet was sufficiently repaired to fly to the Chesapeake, where it is not improbable that a blow of some consequence has been struck before now.

Yesterday afternoon advices were received from Jersey, that the Prince William privateer of that place had taken, and brought safe in, the Umbrum-Maria, from Curacao to Rotterdam, with a cargo worth 20,000 l. She struck as soon as the privateer fired the first gun at her.

Lord Dunmore took artillery and stores to the amount of 27,000l. over with him to Virginia. It is to be feared this stock will fall into the hands of the enemy, if Lord Cornwallis should not be able to keep his post, against the united force of Wayne, and the French troops under the Marquis De la Fayette.

The East-Indianen lately arrived, came up to Margate Roads on Monday night; and as they were to make a very short stay there, are expected at their moorings in the River in a day or two.

The Baltic fleet from Elsinore, under convoy of the Africa man of war, of 64 guns; Captain Newham, and two frigates, is expected daily in Yarmouth Roads, and as soon as Commodore Stewart is informed of their arrival, he has orders to leave his station off the Texel, and to proceed with his squadron to Leigh, leaving some copper-bottomed frigates to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet, which, by the last advices from Commodore Stewart, consisted of ten line of battle ships; but we are sorry to add, that a number of vessels are now loading in different ports of Holland, with warlike implements, bound to Brest, which, no doubt, will embrace the opportunity of sailing during his absence. The Dutch have been enabled to supply the French with these stores, in consequence of the liberality they have espoused from their neutral neighbours.

A letter from Calais asserts, in positive terms, that a fine new Spanish ship of no inconsiderable force, called the Santa Clara, has been totally lost in a storm near Ferrol: the intelligence came from Madrid; and it was remarked as rather a singular circumstance, that two of the proprietors of her had been sufferers by the total loss of two other ships by the elements in less than five months. The Santa Clara was fitted out as a private ship of war, and had not been long off the stocks.

They write from Barcelona, that on the 20th of September a convoy consisting of 20 transports, had sailed from that port for Minorca. One battalion of the Swiss regiment, De Raling was on board; as were also several companies drafted from other regiments, together with 220 men belonging to the train, under the command of 10 officers. There were likewise 30 pieces of battering cannon, 24 pounds, and 12 culverines, which it was thought were to be mounted on the battery that the Duke de Crillon has caused to be raised on Fort Phillip, which has been abandoned by the English; this battery is not to fire upon Fort St Philip, but upon the ships that should attempt to enter Port Mahon; these guns are said to be able to carry to the right side of the harbour's mouth; a considerable quantity of powder was sent on board the convoy, and a second is to put to sea as soon as possible, with the second division of the troops, and other necessaries for the siege: and particularly one hundred thousand gabions, which the Duke de Crillon has particularly desired might be sent to him. The Spaniards however are no less sanguine than they were at first, in their hopes of success; for it seems they have learned that General Murray has written home, that he thinks he will be able, with his regulars only, (for he does not depend upon any others) to hold out for six months, unless some unforeseen accident should happen in the mean time.

Fitzgerald is allied to the best families of England and Ireland. His mother is Lady Mary Fitzgerald, one of the Ladies of the Bed Chamber to her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, sister to the present Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. Consequently, Fitzgerald is nephew to his Lordship, as he was to the two last Earls of Bristol. He is also brother-in-law to Mr Conolly, having married one of the sisters of that gentleman, and consequently brother-in-law to the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Sir William Howe, who are also married to sisters of Mr Conolly. Mr Fitzgerald buried his wife not very long ago, and had the good luck, to marry another with a fortune of 50,000 l.

The toleration lately granted by the Emperor in religion, marriage, &c. is another severe stab to the Papal power. The Conclave may be indeed alarmed, may meet, resolve, and resolve; but, their miraculous chains being no longer binding over the hearts of mankind, every political and enterprising prince will embrace every opportunity to enlarge his own power, and rid his subjects of clerical tyranny. Perhaps, ere the expiration of half a century, the name of Pope will be no more, and the Papal dominions, like those of Poland, divided among the surrounding princes.

Not less than one thousand persons have emigrated within these few days, being driven from their country and connections by the apprehensions of a general summons from the Secretary of State's Office. The greatest part of these unhappy British subjects were released from imprisonment by the rioters last year; the remainder had surrendered under the act of indemnity. Ostend and Antwerp are the places of their destination, where the munificence and wisdom of the Emperor will, no doubt, give them every possible encouragement. If the wealth of an empire consists in the number of inhabitants, what a preposterous policy must it be which inflicts laws destructive of that source? A thousand men with industry and arts; with arms and faith allegiance; would make no inconsiderable figure in the support of a throne, or the foundation of an empire.

Seven thousand seamen are wanting to man the ships of war now fitting at the several ports; which will be ready for sea in a month or six weeks at furthest.

Colonel Thompson's regiment of cavalry is at last to be completed by drafts from the different dragoon corps on the Irish establishment. The practicability of raising men in America seems at present to be extremely doubted.

Accounts begin to differ very widely as to the expected return of Commodore Johnstone to England. It is now said, that Sir Edward Hughes is coming home with the *Spero* and another ship that wants repair, and that Johnstone is to take the supreme command in India. Publ. Adv.

If the transports and frigates with Lord Cornwallis take shelter in York River, the mouth of it is capable of being defended by batteries against any sea force, de Grasse may send against it. But after all, the security of the British army must depend on the nature of the country, its resources, and other accidental circumstances, which we hope will be sufficiently favourable to enable it to surmount the difficulties which are prepared for it. Morn. Post.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 24.

" Yesterday arrived here three outward-bound East-Indiamen, with the trade from the Downs, under convoy of the Merlin sloop of war. The East-Indiamen are to wait till they are joined by some more outward-bound East-Indiamen; and also until a convoy is appointed to see them safe to St. Helena, and then part of the convoy is to join Commodore Johnstone's squadron, when they are to return to England with the Dutch ships which the Commodore has taken, and the rest of the convoy is to proceed with the Indiamen to the East-Indies.

" The Prince's Carolina man of war, of 50 guns, Captain Bromedge, is ordered with the convoy.

" Orders are received here to get ready immediately four more seventy-fours, for pennants. The ships on the stocks are also forwarding with the utmost diligence, and all things go on with great briskness. Two of the ships in dock will be out in a few tides. Admiral Pye's flag is now on board the *Diligente*, the only line of battle ship at Spithead; but, there will soon be ships enough at the different yards to form a respectable fleet here."

" No business done this day at Chatham.

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 25. W.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 25.

" It is confidently whispered in the more intelligent political circles of the west, that neither of the East-Indiamen captured by Commodore Johnstone, were laden when taken. Though this is not generally believed to be really the fact, it is very certain, that in the Commodore's account, published in the London Gazette, no mention is made, either as to the value, or nature of the cargoes, nor is it there mentioned, that either of the ships had any men on board. What renders it still more probable that Commodore Johnstone has taken the ships without any thing on board, is, that the Dutch must have been apprised of his coming by Mons. Suffren, and in that case have landed their goods by way of securing them. Another circumstance to be considered is, that the Dutch commanders had orders, upon the approach of an enemy, to set their ships on fire, which seems to indicate very strongly that they were not loaded.

" The friends of Ministry give out, that matters are in train, and in great forwardness, for a separate peace between Great Britain and Holland, owing to the interference of the Courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, whose Ambassadors at London and the Hague are now busily employed there.

" Government have certainly received advice, that the French are making great preparations at Brest, for an important expedition yet unknown. In consequence of which, particular orders have been sent to Admiral Darby, whose squadron, it is said, will shortly be considerably reinforced.

" The Public are much alarmed at the return of the notorious Patrick Madan, who has found means to escape from the ship on which he was bound for life, to the coast of Africa. This villain was once reprieved under the gallows, upon another person declaring he committed the robbery for which Madan was going to suffer. He has been several times capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, and more than a dozen times tried for simple felony, notwithstanding which, he had the good fortune to get reprieved, the last time he was convicted, on condition of his serving in Africa. The officers of the Police in Bow-street are making diligent search after him, and are determined, if possible, to have him, though he has had the audacity to write to them, that he goes armed with a brace of pistols, and cutlasses, with which he is resolved to murder the first man who shall dare to put hands upon him."

" This day, at one o'clock, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, met in the Council Chamber, in consequence of a precept issued by his Lordship on Saturday afternoon, when they unanimously elected James Hunter-Blair, Esq; of Dundas, Banker, burgess of Edinburgh, and one of the present members of the Town Council, to be the Representative to Parliament for this city, in room of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. deceased. After the election, Mr Hunter-Blair made a very elegant speech to his electors, thanking them for the great honour they had conferred upon him. They afterwards went to the Assembly Hall, where a most sumptuous entertainment was prepared for them, and a number of the nobility, gentry, and respectable citizens, who had been previously invited.

" On Saturday, was married Dr Gregory, physician of this city, to Miss Ross, eldest daughter of the late James Ross, Esq; Collector of the Customs at Stranraer.

We hear from Perth, that, on the night of the 26th instant, an alarming fire broke out there betwixt seven and eight o'clock, by which three houses were totally consumed, and others much damaged. Happily no lives were lost, though several persons were much scorched, though it happened in that early period of the night. Most fatal consequences might have ensued, had it not been for the timely interposition of the Magistrates, and the seafarable and active assistance of the military of the 21st regiment, by order of Major Forbes the Commandant, to whom, and his officers, we learn, the Magistrates and inhabitants think themselves under very great obligations.

It was a mistake in our last, in mentioning the Buffalo being in Leith Roads, that ship being with Commodore Stewart, on the coast of Holland.

On Saturday evening, a poor woman fell at the bottom of the stair leading from Mylns' Passage to the Bridge, and broke her leg. Some gentlemen passing by wanted to put her into a chair, to be easily refused to go, as it was of losing her of that nature.

" Monday, Honourable the

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chair, to be carried to the Royal Infirmary; but she obstinately refused to go there; so that from her prejudice she runs a risk of losing her life, as no place can be so proper for accidents of that nature, as this noble and humane institution.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 24.

" Monday, the following letter was received by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor:

" My Lord,
Dublin Castle, Oct. 22. 1781.

" I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of the merchants of this city, that I have this day received a letter from Vice Admiral Darby, dated Britannia, off Cape Clear, the 19th instant, mentioning, that he had been for some time past, with his Majesty's squadron under his command, off Cape Clear, and to the westward; and that several frigates have been detached from the fleet to cruise on the different parts of the coasts of Ireland, with a view of destroying the enemies privateers, and protecting the trade.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's
most obedient,
humble servant,

W^r. EDEN."

" The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange:—

" Mr Eden presents his compliments to Mr Hamill, and has the satisfaction to acquaint him, for the information of the merchants, that he has received a letter from Captain Cooper, of the *Stag* frigate, in which he offers to see the Bristol trade in safety off Lundy, if the wind will permit, as far as his way lies, and then order the *Scout* to escort them into the Bristol Channel.—*Dublin Castle, Oct. 21. 1781.*

" Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, the Lord Lieutenant went in state to Christ Church, where an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Bishop of Killaloe.

" The Lord Mayor has used every means to keep down the price of corn, and to increase the size of the loaf for the poor; but the immense quantity of wheat weekly bought up for exportation, frustrates his endeavours; no less than 1200 barrels of wheat having been bought up last week for exportation. It is to be hoped, that the wealth this brings into the kingdom will enliven trade, manufactures, and agriculture to flourish."

Extract of a letter from Galway, October 18.

" Last Tuesday and Wednesday arrived in this town from Cork, six troops of his Majesty's 12th light dragoons, commanded by Colonel James Stuart, and this day they set off in two divisions for Ballinrobe and Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, where they are to remain until further orders.

" This day marched in here, two companies of the 66th regiment of foot, accompanied by a train of artillery and two field pieces, commanded by Colonel Stockfort. They marched to this town from Cork, and are to do duty here during the winter, as are four companies more, which are to arrive here to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, October 19.

" The following is extracted from the proceedings of a court-martial, assembled on Wednesday last for the trial of George Hogg, a grenadier in the Lord Sligo Volunteers.

" It appearing that George Hogg was sentry the preceding night on the magazine in Sligo, and having quitted his post and gotten drunk, which being fully proved, the court sentenced, that the said George Hogg be marched under a guard to the market cross, and there publicly explosed the corps, and rendered unworthy of ever serving as a volunteer; which sentence was executed in the most exemplary manner."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, October 20.

" We are informed, that the late Henry Ecles, Esq; shortly before his death, ordered that he should be interred on a high mountain, called Knockmildown, many miles distant from any house; that he should be placed in an erect position, with his face towards Lismore; and that his favourite dog should be buried alive at his feet; which injunctions were find to be strictly complied with. He left twelve pounds a-year for the maintenance of his favourite horse during life, and when the horse dies he is to be buried at Mr Ecles's head."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S. I. R.
I was with the utmost heart-felt pleasure and satisfaction, that I saw in a late paper of yours, a resolution of a most respectable Society, lately formed in this city, to encourage the rising manufactures of their native country, which, sorry am I to say, have been too long neglected.—I mean the Antiquarian Society. Their resolution, I think, Sir, is so truly patriotic, that every other society and incorporation, nay, every individual, in whose breast glows the smallest spark of patriotism, ought to adopt it, and the voice of their country calls them to it.—I know well, that numbers of people will start objections to it; but to those who have a love for the plan laid down by that Society, these objections will, at first sight, appear frivolous; and, notwithstanding thereof, I am confident, that, when the example is once set before them, by such a respectable body of their countrymen, few, very few there will be who will not be ardent to be the patronizers and encouagers of our manufactures of broad cloth, which, I will be bold to affirm, needs only support and countenance to bring it to the very fine perfection with that made in our sister kingdom: And when we consider the immense sums which we annually send out of the country for that commodity, it ought to be an additional inducement to make us encourage the manufacturing it at home, by which means these great sums of money might be kept in the country, and be laid out in employing numbers of useful hands in it, besides the profits of the merchant, which could not fail to be very considerable.

The first objection which I suppose would be reared up, would be to the inferiority of the cloth. With those who make this objection I can by no means agree; for every one must know, (at least such as have patronized the manufacture by wearing the cloth) that our broad cloth is very little, if at all inferior, in point of quality, to that made in England; and, indeed, it is altogether inconsistent with reason to suppose it should. Our wool is fully as good as that of England; (nay, some people aver it to be better; for a late worthy gentleman, who had great access, from his station in life, to be acquainted with it, and whose memory ought to be ever dear to this country, avers, in his "Essays upon the Trade and Manufactures of Scotland," that the colder the climate is in which the wool is produced, it has always been found to be the finer; and his arguments seem so well supported by facts adduced, and, indeed, by our own daily experience, as to leave no

place, even for the most unbelieving person, to doubt of it;) and the genius of our countrymen is surely no ways inferior to those of our brethren on the other side of the Tweed. What ground then is there for this objection? No person, I dare say, who has ever wore it, will say, that they found it to be inferior; and I also dare to say, that if those who have not worn it will only make the experiment, they will very soon alter their opinion.

But I will go so far as to agree with them, that there is an inferiority in our broad cloth to that of England. Is that a reason why the manufacture should not be encouraged? Surely not. All must agree, that every manufacture, even those which may be now said to have arrived at their utmost pitch of perfection, had a beginning; and that had they failed in meeting with proper encouragement, (that great spur to all operations) they never had succeeded. Even so, then, is the case with the manufacture of which we are now speaking. If it is encouraged, it will succeed, and be productive of the best consequences to this country; and, as I have said before, every person will soon see, by experience, the justice of my averment.

Having, I hope, obviated the above objection, with regard to the texture of the cloth, I shall say very little to what I should suppose would naturally fall to be the second, which is, the dying. All our colours are equally good with those used for the English cloth, except, I believe, the scarlet. But let the manufacturers once see that there is a zeal gone forth in the country for the encouragement of its manufactures, and I will answer for it, that no pains or expense will be spared in order to come at the bottom of that secret.

The third objection which would be started, would, I suppose, come from the merchants, who would, no doubt, object to the short credit which our manufacturers could afford. This is the most relevant objection of the whole, because the profits upon the cloth would not, perhaps, allow them to accept bills at a very short date: But as it is only a bare supposition that such an objection would be made, I shall say nothing with regard to it, being confident that every merchant, who deals in that way, will stretch a point, and do every thing in his power to give encouragement to that manufacture, which will make this country opulent, and, in a great measure, contribute to keep numbers of its inhabitants at home, who, for want of employment, have, and will continue to emigrate.

Having spoke so fully with respect to the encouragement of the manufacture of broad cloth, which, as I have said before, needs only the support of a few respectable people to make it more generally adopted in this country, I would now, in general terms, recommend all its other manufactures, which are now endeavouring to rise from that state of obscurity (owing to the want of employment, I may say) in which they have so long remained. We have a very recent example before our eyes, of the good consequences which have already followed, and will still follow, from the encouragement given of late to the manufactures of our neighbours in Ireland. Such good consequences will most certainly ensue to this country, if we shall now adopt the same patriotic principles as they have done, and encourage our manufactures, which, every historian tells us, are the foundation of the future aggrandizement of that country in which they are carried on. Let us all then follow to good an example, and we may depend upon it, that the same good consequences will follow to this country. That the above laudable and truly patriotic resolution of the Antiquarian Society may be followed by every man in, I dare say, the wish of thousands, as it is most sincerely that of

Sir, your's, &c.

SCOTUS.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the GENTLEMEN of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND.
ODE on the Anniversary of his MAJESTY'S ACCESSION to the THRONE.

WHEN ride Barbicans from the northern climes,
Pour'd wild destruction on the polish'd land,
O'erthrew fam'd Rome, in justice for her crimes,
Corrupted armies fled the valiant band.

But, when with conquest dash'd, they dash'd the British shore,
By Scottish valour bent, they bore they'd land no more.

Earth respond'd Scotia's fame;
Nations trembl'd at her name;
Freedom left her old dominion,
And beckon'd to the Brit'ish plain.

II.
The Muse, with pleasure, views a rising train,
Leag'd to defend fair freedom's cause,
The Scottish youth inspir'd with martial flame,
And thousands giving just applause.

May their forefathers' valiant deeds inspire,
And the whole nation catch their martial fire.

See them marshall'd in array,
Hailing this auspicious day!
Vets'ans wonder how so far
They are known in art of war!

III.
EDINA first the noble pattern draws;
Led by their Custer, her sons in arms appear,
With generous zeal, to aid their country's cause,
Protect the coasts, and what they hold most dear.

Let Britain's foes no more her ruin boast,
Nor safely say, "unguarded is her coast;"
Britain's boast is to be free;
See the Sons of Liberty!

See them marshall'd in array,
Hailing this auspicious day!

IV.
As when the morning sky is clear and bright,
At noon obscur'd with clouds and thunder-storms,
These quickly banish; Phœbus darts his light;
And all is gay and cheerful, as the morn.

Such shall BRITANNIA be; that nations seek her fall,
By Liberty inspir'd, her sons shall conquer all.

* The Danes, being beat by the Scots in a pitched battle, took an oath never to attempt to land again. — *Barbican's History.*

Britain will rule the world again,
And sway her sceptre o'er the main;
Contending war again shall cease,
And daring nations sue for peace.

EDINB. OCT. 25. 1781.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 25.

	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
Wheat.	20s. 0d.	18s. 6d.	16s. 4d.
Bear.	2s. 0d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Oats.	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Peach.	7s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	5s. 0d.

LEITH SHIPPING.

OCT. 29. Three Brothers, Runipan, from Durbar, with oil.
Ann and Mary, Ferguson, from Bergen, with tea and dried.

Janet, Steper, from Dunbar, with malt.

This day is published,
(Price One Shilling in Boards)
By Messrs. GORDON AND MURRAY, Parliament-Square,
A DESCRIPTION

DOUBLE SHOT FIRE ARMS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPERPLATES.

BY JOHN AITKEN, M.D.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the Company of Proprietors of the Firth and Clyde Navigation, falls to be held within the Lairg Parliament-House, on the 6th (being the first Tuesday) of November next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeeshop, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

That TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying at the foot of Leith Walk, and fronting the coach-road to Edinburgh by the Canongate.

The subjects consist of a high four house of two rooms fronting the road, and a kitchen, with a garden of considerable extent behind the house, lately possessed by Charles Gordon tinsman; with two leigh houses, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen each, presently possessed by Alexander Neilson clubmaker, and George Stiel wright; and large garret common to the whole.

The progress of wre and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Hill junior, writer to the signet, to whom any person desirous of concluding a private bargain may apply.

If the subjects are not sold, the house lately possessed by Charles Gordon will be SET.

THE MEDICINE
For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,
Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his
Nephew Messrs. William Hill and James Berry,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, Painter,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh,
At 5s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequences, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above; price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Of GEO. Reid may also be had,

1. CANADA BALM: or, STRENGTHENING DROPS:
For Weakness in either sex, whether occasioned by Excess, ill Habits, or Distastes; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and exhausting Drains.

HEY are perfectly innocent, not at all disagreeable to the taste, and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from whatever cause; strengthening, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution. Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and, at a certain period, it is most highly useful. Youth may be assured, (or those labouring under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the vices of human nature put together, cannot exhaust both the body and mind to much as the single passion of Diogenes. And they may also assure themselves, that a remedy for those dreadful fits which will soon be at length found out, in an American Balsamic Juice, which they will receive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowness, Weariness, and Dullness, which attend these disorders, go off in a few days; and we see persons, who had, to all intents and purposes, grown old long before their time, restored to second youth and strength by it. When the limbs have been feeble; the back almost broken; the eye-sight weak; the memory lost; and even the mind itself decaying in a manner with the body, a short course of this medicine has renewed the whole: The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable Sinking, Coldness and Numbness of the legs, and insupportable pain and weakness of the back; these, and a number of other equally wearisome complaints, go off by the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due course of it, even the disorders they brought upon the mind cease also, by the effect of a remedy which heals and strengthens the body. Persons who thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements; absent in company; stupid and senseless every where; and, if they think at all, feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy; from all these miseries, from young Old Age, and from the Gates of Death, have a number been restored in the course of eight years private practice, by this medicine, which is now first made public. The dose is forty or fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glass of water. In some cases the use of a Cold Bath has been found necessary to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this restorative medicine, it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well-known, the Cold Bath cannot succeed; but there are numerous instances where this medicine has done without that assistance.

* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destructive folly.

2. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK.

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.

Authors of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water-dock Root is an absolute and certain cure for the scurvy: and, perhaps, there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is sufficient dose. It should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself, where that can be had, which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this early application, the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destructive folly.

ALL SIR JOHN HILL'S OTHER MEDICINES.

LIVERWINE.

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORRUTIVE BITTER DROPS, price 1s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 1s. 6d.

The GINGER PREVENTIVE, price 2s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, October 26, 1781.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.
ON SATURDAY the 3d of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in E. I. T. H., (pursuant to an act passed in the last session of Parliament). The following Quantities of TEA; seized and condemned as forfeited,

VIZ.

4 Boxes, containing 33 lb. of BLACK TEA; appraised at 6s. 6d. per lib.
5 Bags, containing 216 lb. of ditto; — at 6s. 3d. per lib.
2 Ditto, containing 14 lb. of ditto; — at 6s. per lib.
2 Ditto, containing 14 lb. of ditto; — at 3s. per lib.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith; on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

BANK OF ENGLANDSECURITY.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1781.

Upwards of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES (for obtaining a Prize) in ONE POLICY.

To CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

ALL the TWENTY POUND PRIZES, and ALL THE OTHER PRIZES in the Lottery, besides the Chance of obtaining the WHOLE TWENTY THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, and FIVE THOUSAND POUND PRIZES, are included in the LEGAL POLICIES issued by

J. COOKE,

AT HIS OLD STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Licensed and appointed by Government)

The KING'S ARMS, in the MINORIES, LONDON;

Where most of the Capital Prizes in the last and preceding Lotteries have been sold and drawed.

The following POLICIES are much more advantageous and greatly superior to any ever offered to the public; for, besides including the Twenty Pound Prizes (which are omitted by most others), the ingenuity of the plan is such, as almost entirely to secure the adventurer against the possibility of a blank; for, by means of TWO and THREE DIFFERENT NUMBERS, of which ONE POLICY consists, (each giving various and capital benefits), all the several advantages that have ever been held forth to the public are blended together in such a manner as never was yet suggested, which consequently renders them twice or three times more valuable than any other, in as much as the adventurer has so many separate Chances in ONE Policy of obtaining Capital Prizes; or, if unsuccessful in that, he is, by the same means, nearly sure of recovering his purchase-money again at least; for, as each number of the Policy includes all the prizes in the lottery (upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND in the whole), ONE POLICY with DIFFERENT NUMBERS, of course, contains the above-specified quantity of chances, viz. More than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for a prize. This necessarily reduces the risk of having a blank above one half; and instead of two-blanks to one prize, by their ingenious plans there is not ONE BLANK to TWO PRIZES. They are therefore most uncommonly eligible for Clubs or Societies particularly, as well as individuals, to whom it is recommended not to let slip this desirable opportunity.

Policies at Five Guineas, with Three Numbers,
With the first number will gain
L. 20,000 if a prize of L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of 10,000
5,000 if a prize of 5,000
With the second number will gain
6,000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
3,000 GUINEAS if 10,000
1,500 GUINEAS if 5,000

A Policy at Two Guineas,
With the first number will gain
L. 20,000 if a prize of L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of 10,000
With the second number will gain
3,000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
1,500 GUINEAS if 10,000

A Policy at One Guinea, with Two Numbers,
With the first number will gain
10,000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
5,000 GUINEAS if 10,000
The adventurer will likewise gain a large variety of very capital benefits by each number, with all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy at Half-a-Guinea, with Two Numbers,
With the first number will gain
5,000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
2,500 GUINEAS if 10,000
And similar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

The public are desired to take notice, that all the above Policies contain for the whole time of Drawing, and that they partake of EVERY PRIZE in the Lottery, from Twenty Thousand to Twenty Pounds, as is more particularly explained in the Schemes, (which may be had gratis, as under); but the whole of the benefits they possess are much too numerous to be brought within the compass of an advertisement.

The above Policies being issued from Original Tickets, are both LEGAL and SECURE, and neither the Buyer nor Seller subject to the least risk; and it is requested to be observed, that they are all stamped in one corner with the KING'S ARMS, round which is this inscription, "BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LICENCE."

Whole Tickets and Shares of Tickets, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, stamped at the BANK OF ENGLAND, where the original Tickets are deposited for the purchaser's security (agreeable to Act of Parliament) are now on sale at the above office, in the greatest diversity, and at the lowest current prices.

The above POLICIES, SHARES, &c. may be had (free of any expense for postage or carriage) by applying to the following persons, who receive commissions for J. COOKE, and of whom likewise the SCHEMES at large, containing every particular, may be had gratis.

Mr Andrew Munro, at the Post-office, Inverness; Mr John Brandon merchant, and Mr John Ritchie jun. at Elgin; Messrs. Morrison and Son, at the Post-office, Perth; Mr A. Campbell, at the Post-office at Greenock; Mr D. Buchanan bookseller, at Montrose; Mr William Fleming bookseller at Glasgow; Mr Milne bookseller at Dundee; Mr William Oram, Post-office at Peebles; Mr A. Henderson, at the Post-office at Selkirk; Mr A. Thompson, at Coldstream; Mr Miller writer at Hawick; Mr Kemp bookseller at Dumfries; and Mr M. Robison at Annan.

Receipts of the very numerous benefits paid by J. COOKE, in preceding lotteries, may be seen at his office, and lists of them at all the above places.—From among a great variety of many more considerable, the few following are selected, being within the enquiry of many readers in the circuit of this paper, viz. Several valuable benefits both in the North of England and North Britain, particularly two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Lottery 1779; and two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Irish Lottery 1780; all disposed of, on J. Cooke's account, by his correspondent Mr J. Dalton, bookseller at Carlisle, in Cumberland, who will authenticate the payment of benefit to any enquirer, as well as of many others he likewise disposed of.

All Numbers of Tickets, whether purchased at this Office or not, examined gratis for twenty years past.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 13th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon;

The Lands and Estate of SHIELHALL, in the parish of Goran, and shire of Lanark; with the Mansion-house, Offices, Pigeon-house, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fishing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This estate contains about 232 Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are ploughed, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a few years will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, exclusive of the mansion-house and salmon-fishing, is

£ 194. 0. 0.

Reduce one fifth for tennants, £ 38 16 0.

And of feu-duty, 6 15 1 9-12ths

1. 45 II 1 9-12ths

Remains of free stock.

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, being the proven value,

L. 317 5 11 6-12ths

Without valuing the free tenement of the above lands, which amounts to

231. 17. 9 d. 7-12ths.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow, and the like distance from Paisley, and lie upon both sides of the high way leading from Glasgow to Renfrew, Paisley, and Greenock. The mansion-house will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-house, and garden, sets at 20. 4 a year, not rented.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar deputy clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writing, will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet; copies of the articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th December 1781, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and others aftermentioned, which belonged to WILLIAM STEWART, Esq; of CASTLE-STEWART. To be put up as follows:

I. The Lands and Barony of RAVENSTOUN, now called CASTLE-STEWART, and the eight merk land of Downtoun, lying in the parishes of Glazertown and Sorbie, and shire of Wigton, consisting of 2640 acres, or thereby, and paying 103l. Sterling of yearly rent.

On this estate, which is all substantially inclosed and subdivided, there is a large commodious modern mansion-house, with suitable offices, all in excellent repair; also fine gardens, and a large policy laid out in the best taste, with a great deal of young planting very thriving.

The estate is capable of great improvement, having plenty of wharfe upon it, and about 300 acres lying round the mansion-house; is presently out of lease. It holds of the Crown, and affords no less than eight clear qualifications for electing a member of Parliament on the old extent. The tennants are valued.

II. The Lands and Barony of NEWTON-STEWART, lying in the parish of Penningham, and shire of Wigton, consisting of 1300 acres or thereby, and paying 394l. 6 s. 11 d. of yearly rent, whereof 34l. 3 s. 6 d. is property rent, and the remaining 53l. 1 s. 5 d. is the feu-duties of the houses and gardens in the town of Newton-Stewart.

The burgh of Newton-Stewart is a very thriving town. It lies on the great military road from Carlyle to Portpatrick, and also on the road from Galloway through Ayrshire to Glasgow, and within a mile and a half of the seaport of Garty, where lime and sea shells for improving the lands are imported at a cheap rate.

The estate holds of the Crown; it lies on the river Cree, and has a salmon-fishing in that river. The tennants are valued, and the purchaser will have a right to them.

If this barony does not sell on the 12th December next, it will then be divided and exposed in lots, and the lots specified in the news papers.

III. The Lands and Barony of DUCHRAE, lying in the parish of Balmaghie, and shewtry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 2430 acres or thereby, and paying 46l. Sterling of yearly rent, to be exposed in catoles, or in the following lots:

1. The Mains of Duchrae and the lands of Ulliecock and Meikle and Little Craigs, containing 773 acres or thereby, as possessed by Samuel and David McLeans at 135l. 2 s. Sterling.

2. Drumgals, Tornoroch, and Meikle and Little Duchrae, containing 884 acres or thereby, as possessed by James McConochy, at 145l. 10 s. Sterling.

3. Urroch and Cleme, containing 637 acres or thereby, as possessed by Andrew McMillan, at 108l. 19 s. 2 d. 9-12ths sterling.

4. Drumbrack, containing 137 acres or thereby, as possessed by William McKenzie, at 16l. 9 s. 10 d. sterling.

The Barony of Duchrae holds of the Crown, and is rated in the cots books at 925 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.—It lies on the river Dee, by which, and a canal from the loch of Carlingwork, marks of the best quality for improving the lands is got at a cheap and easy rate.

There is a wood on this estate, which at last cutting, in 1768, sold for 400 l. and there is another wood fit for cutting, worth about 100 l.—The tenants pay all public and parish burdens, over and above their rents.—The tennants are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

IV. A HOUSE and GARDEN in the town of Wigton, as presently possessed by Mrs Isabella Stewart at the rent of 5 l. Sterling.

V. A HOUSE in the town of Whithorn, as presently possessed by Mrs Muir, at the rent of 15 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, plans of the estates and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson esquire in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.—Mr Samuel McCaul in Craibie will shew the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon the 18th day of December next,

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH and MUNGAL, GARDROCH, and FULLERSHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron Works, all lying within the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free rent of the flock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu duty of 81. 9 s. 3 d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 499 l. 16 s. 10-12ths sterling; which, valued at 22 years purchase, amounts to

L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free feu is 68l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling; which, valued at five years purchase, amounts to

342 1 9 8-12ths

Total upset value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, is

The free rent of the lands of Gardoch, and tennants thereof, to which the common debtors have right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2 d. 1-12th Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the upset value is

2518 8 5 8-12ths

Total upset value, L. 1019 15 7 6-12ths

The situation of these lands in the Carse of Falkirk, fo near the works of Carron, and the apparent advantages from it, need not be stated.

The articles of sale may be seen in the Office of Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session; and copies and every information may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

TO be LET, for such time as may be agreed on, entry at Whitsunday next,

The following FARMS, parts of the Estate of Clifton, viz. the Farms of CLIFTON, HAWKHOPE, and CURBURN, in the parish of Morbattle, and shire of Roxburgh.

The Farms called the BURNFOOF Farm, GREENFIELD Farm, and the PARK Farm, in the parish of Liiston, and shire of Roxburgh.

These Farms, for many years in the possession of the proprietor, have been kept in the best order for stock; no plowing in any of them, excepting in some of the Inclosures of the Park Farm; and they will be entered to in fine condition.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, at Roschester; or Richard Pringle at Bankhead, near Park, who have power to let.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS and BARONY of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Barony of CESSNOCK and BAR, consisting of about 3000 acres, all lying contiguous, in the parishes of Riccarton and Galston, and county of Ayr, and that either in the following Lots, or in single Farms, as purchasers shall incline.

LOT I. To consist of the following Farms, which extend to about 240 acres:—Laigh Langside and Coalgoe, Barnhill, Muirycett, and High Langside; rent £18 l. 18 s. and 20 hens.

In this lot there is plenty of coal cropping out of the ground, which may be wrought without sinking. The lands are separately returned to a 40 shilling land and 20 shilling land of old extent, by a return prior to 1685.

LOT II. To consist of the following Farms, which extend to about 261 acres:—Barward to hillings-land, Meadowhead and Gearwood, Barwood, and Maxwood Meadow; rent 161 l. 8 s. 9 d. Seven 18 bolls meal, and 20 hens. The Barwood, of 20 acres, and an other wood of two acres, are now fit for cutting. The tack of Gearwood, which consists of 57 acres, expires in 1784: it commenced in 1765.

LOT III. To consist of the following Farms, which extend to about 342 acres:—Millands, and part of Stockwell, Gashlands, and part of Drumdroch, Drumdroch, and House and Yard at Tollbar; rent 238 l. 10 s. and 26 hens.

LOT IV. To consist of the following Farms, which extend to about 478 acres:—Newbyre, and part of Middinabouth south of the road from Galston to Ayr, Balhill, Lady-yard, and Wraes; rent 142 l. 10 s. and 26 hens.

In 1783 the rent of Newbyre receives an addition of 8l. and in 1784 a further addition of 17l. making in all on the rent of this lot a rise of 25 l. sterling. On the lands of Newbyre there is a new pigeon-house, well stocked with pigeons.

LOT V. To consist of the following farms, which extend to about 251 acres:—Overloans Easter, Overloans Wester, and Gillhead, Netherloans Hillside, and Townhead; rent 84 l. and 8 hens.

In 1783 there is a rise on the rent of these lands of 21 l. and in 1784 a further rise of 46 l. making in all a rise of 67 l. on this lot.

LOT VI. To consist of the following Farms, which extend to about 196 acres:—East Netherloans, West Netherloans, with that part of Cessnock Mains on the east side of the road from Galston to Kilmarnock, and south side of Galton road, Glencairn, Saisterlyke Easter, ditto Wester, small inclosure at Woodhead and Inglis's Garden, and Freestone Quarry; rent 93 l. 15 s. and 18 hens.

There is a rise of 8 l. takes place in the rent of East Netherloans, and a further rise of 8 l. in the rent of West Netherloans, in 1783. There is a rise of 11 l. takes place in the rent of the small inclosure at Woodhead in 1784, and an additional rise of 8 l. takes place in the rent of East Netherloans, and of 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. in the rent of West